



Brigg Urban District

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ANNUAL  
HEALTH REPORT

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1937

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BRIGG:  
CALDICOTTS, PRINTERS, WRAWBY STREET.



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**BRIGG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

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Office of the Medical Officer of Health,  
Bridge Street,  
Brigg.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
BRIGG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Health Report and vital statistics for the year 1937.

Embodied in this report is that of the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, Mr. Norman D. Preston.

The arrangement of the Report and the matter it contains are as laid down by Circular Memorandum 1650 (England) of the Ministry of Health.

The Health of the District during 1937 was extremely good and this is no doubt due to the various sanitary measures taken by the Council and more especially to slum clearance and new building.

I am indebted to the Chairman and Members of the Council and its Committees for their support in all matters pertaining to my department.

I am also indebted to Mr. N. D. Preston for portion of this Report and for much hard work in the Health Department. I have also received much assistance and information from Mr. C. F. W. Cotton, Clerk to the Council, for which I am duly grateful.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANCIS J. O. KING, M.B.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.**

Medical Officer of Health.—Francis J. O. King, B.A., M.B.,  
B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin University).

Clerk and Valuation Officer.—C. F. W. Cotton, F.C.C.S.

Deputy Clerk, Accountant and Rating Officer.—J. J.  
Magrath, A.R.V.O.

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.—N. D. Preston, M.S.I.A.  
Officer to Enforce Bye-laws.—Supt. C. Dolby.

## **GENERAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.**

The Urban District covers an area of 982 acres, and the latest figures of population, calculated to the middle of 1937, are given by the Registrar General as 4,243. Approximately two-thirds of the population dwell east of the river, and one-third west of the river. This 1937 estimated population purposes to represent the resident population of the area which is not necessarily comparable with that enumerated at the Census.

The land on the west side of the river is low, being about 10 feet above ordnance datum. The soil of this low land is peaty with clay subsoil, so that many of the houses are very damp.

The east portion of the district rises from the river to its highest part above Wrawby Road and Albert Street, roughly 20 to 25 feet above datum. The soil here is sandy and less inclined to produce damp.

The town is an important agricultural centre in North Lincolnshire. The market held on Thursdays attracts a considerable number of people from the surrounding districts.

The working classes are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, the making of Cattle Food, Jam, Mineral Waters, Bricks, Table Dainties, Beet Sugar and Refining Cane Sugar.

A considerable number are agricultural labourers and others work in the adjoining Iron and Steel Works at Scunthorpe. Recently, a number have been employed by the Brigg Beet Sugar Works.

Poor Law Relief is utilised by the aged and in some cases the middle-aged. Administration is by the Public Assistance Committee of the Lindsey County Council.

No Cottage Hospital exists within the district. No accommodation exists within the district for mentally deficient or weak-minded aged persons, other than that provided by the Lindsey County Council (Brigg County Infirmary).

## **SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.**

### **PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.**

#### **(a) GENERAL.**

A District Nurse is available for the residents of the Brigg Urban Area. Her house is No. 11, Queen Street. The Nurse is supported by voluntary contributors.

Financial arrangements are as follows:—

Labourers—Subscribers, 3/- per year; Non-subscribers, 1/6 per week.

Artisans, Clerks and Small Tradespeople—Subscribers, 6/- per year; Non-subscribers, 3/- a week.

Farmers, Tradesmen and Others—Subscribers, 10/6 per year; Non-subscribers, 5/- a week or 1/- daily visit.

Maternity Cases—Labourers, 7/6; Artisans, etc., 10/6; Farmers, etc., 15/-.

#### **(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**

Two nurses have been appointed in the County, one stationed at Louth and one at Lincoln; their duty is to visit:—

(1) Cases of Measles and Whooping Cough reported by school teachers, and to nurse severe and complicated cases in houses where no other nursing is available.

(2) Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Fever, and to carry out doctors' instructions for treatment when necessary.

Cases for isolation are dealt with individually or are taken without the district to the Hospital at Brumby. These arrangements are controlled by the Lindsey County Council in conjunction with the Local Medical Officer of Health.

(3) Smallpox cases are sent to Caistor Joint Smallpox Hospital, Osgodby.

### **MIDWIVES.**

There are no midwives practising as such under the Local Authority of the district. Two midwives reside in the town.

### **CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.**

Brigg, The Cedars, Bigby Road. Tuberculosis, Thursday, Weekly.

Brigg, The Cedars, Bigby Road. School Clinic, Thursday, Weekly.

Brigg, The Cedars, Bigby Road. Child Welfare, Wednesday, Fortnightly.

Scunthorpe, Parkinson Avenue. V.D. Clinic:

Consultations:—Males: Tuesday 6 p.m., Thursday 10 a.m.

Females: Monday 10—12 noon, Wednesday,  
2—4 p.m.

Intermediate Treatment:—Males: Tuesday to Saturday 10 a.m.  
to 12-30 and 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.

Females: By arrangement.



## **HOSPITAL SUPPORT FROM THE BRIGG URBAN AREA. SCUNTHORPE WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.**

Geographically this is the nearest Hospital (General) to Brigg. It possesses a splendid situation in an elevated position in Doncaster Road, Scunthorpe, and is equipped with the most modern appliances. There are two Resident Surgeons and a large Visiting Staff of Hon. Physicians and Surgeons. Special departments are provided for Ear, Nose and Throat, Eye, X-ray, Radium, and Electrical Treatment, and Outpatients, Massage, etc.

The subscription is 3d. per head per week and the Local Committee which provides the necessary quota and deals with collection in Brigg is called "The Brigg Hospitals Association."

Very excellent work has been done by the hospital during 1937, and there is an increasing list of subscribers I understand in the Brigg Urban and other areas. Extensive building improvements are in progress.

## **LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL.**

This is a little further from Brigg but is one of the oldest established hospitals, drawing cases from most parts of Lincolnshire. There are three Resident Surgeons and a large Visiting Staff. Special Departments are provided for Radium, Therapy, X-ray, Ear, Nose and Throat, Eye, Electrical Treatment and Out-patients.

A large number of cases from Brigg are treated annually in both Intern and Extern Departments. The Radium Centre for the whole of Lincolnshire under the auspices of the British Empire Cancer Campaign (Lincolnshire Cancer Campaign) will be situated at this hospital. Extensive additions to accommodation are in progress. The Brigg Hospitals Association also collects in Brigg for this hospital. The subscription is 1½d. per wage-earner per week.

## **HULL ROYAL INFIRMARY.**

The intern and extern departments of this large hospital have provided treatment for many cases from Brigg for a considerable number of years. Collection in this case is also by the Brigg Hospitals Association.

## **BRIGG HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION (CHOICE OF HOSPITAL).**

This is entirely free and all the general practitioners in the area send cases to all three hospitals. The choice of a hospital must always be governed in the individual's mind with personal preference or association with a particular institution or facilities for obtaining advice from the desired practitioner, consultant or institution. The Brigg Hospitals Association has been formed (1936) to collect money for all hospitals and to supply in proportion to the number of cases treated in each. Thus an individual must be a definite subscriber to one or other hospital to receive hospital treatment and benefits at that hospital.

## **HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY OR BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.**

### **TUBERCULOSIS.**

Beds are reserved at the Dawber Sanatorium, Lincoln, the Borough Sanatorium, Ipswich, at Branston Hall, near Lincoln, and at Brumby Isolation Hospital, near Scunthorpe. Patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis are treated, as vacancies arise, in the Laceby Sanatorium, near Grimsby, and Sanatoria at Withernsea, Ashford Hazelmere, Derby, Morpeth, Ventnor, Holt, Kelling Hexenden, Midhurst and Wyton. Cases of Surgical Tuberculosis are sent to Lord Mayor Treloar's Home at Alton, to the Margate Sea Bathing Hospital in the Isle of Wight, and to the County Hospital, Lincoln. Ex-service men are sent to Preston Hall Colony, Aylesford, Kent, for treatment and training.

### **MATERNITY.**

Maternity Home, Scunthorpe (Lindsey County Council). This has been used considerably during the year and is excellently managed. A larger home was, however, required and has been constructed on an excellent site. A large number of Brigg residents have made use of these facilities during the year.

### **CHILDREN.**

Beds are reserved at the Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, and a day Open-air School for delicate children is provided at Louth.

### **FEVER.**

The Lindsey County Council being the Hospital Authority for all infectious cases other than Smallpox, cases requiring Isolation are notified by the Local Medical Officer of Health to the County Medical Officer, who arranges for their admission to the Isolation Hospital at Brumby.

### **SMALL POX.**

Cases of Small Pox are removed to Osgodby Small Pox Hospital, near Caistor. Small Pox does not come under the County Council as the Authority for Isolation, but the District Council are themselves responsible and are joint owners of this hospital.

### **OTHER HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.**

The Brigg County Infirmary is situated within the district and deals with the aged and infirm for the Urban and a large Rural area. Cases requiring operation in hospital are sent to Lincoln County Hospital, Grimsby and District Hospital, War Memorial Hospital, Scunthorpe, Hull Royal Infirmary, Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, and Nursing Homes in Hull, Grimsby and Lincoln.



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres (land and water, end of 1937) ... ..	982
Population, 1927 ... ..	3,701
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population, 1937 (new area) ... ..	4,243
Census Population, 1931 ... ..	4,019
No. of Inhabited Houses ... ..	953
Rateable Value, 1937 ... ..	£19,725
Product of a Penny Rate, 1937 ... ..	£77
Registrar General's Estimate of Population 1937 (statistical) ... ..	4,213

## EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live Births :	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate ... ..	61	36	25
Illegitimate ... ..	2	1	1
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population—14.83.			
Stillbirths—Total 2; Legitimate 2; Illegitimate 0.			
Rate per 1,000 Live and Still—30.76.			
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population—13.19.			
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (29 and 30 Registrar General's short list)—1.			
Death rate of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 net births —47.61			
Death rate of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births —32.78			
Deaths from Measles, all ages—nil.			
Deaths from Whooping Cough, all ages—nil.			
Deaths from Diarrhoea, under 2 years—1.			
No unusual or excessive mortality occurred during the year.			

## NOTES ON THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

The total number of births is more than the previous year and is one of the lowest on record for the Brigg Urban District. The rate (birth) is 14.83.

The death rate is a little higher than last year and was about the same in 1931.

Deaths from special causes show no marked abnormalities.

Influenzal Pneumonia of a severe type accounted for 6 deaths, but some of these were in aged and infirm individuals. The next highest cause of death was Senile Decay and Heart Disease.

As regards Population, local estimates show the Population: 1921, 3,305; 1931, 4,019; 1934, 4,079; 1935, 4,068; 1936, 4,298; 1937, 4,243 (including added area); that is, tending towards an increase.

### SUMMARY OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES, BRICC URBAN DISTRICT, DURING THE PAST SEVENTEEN YEARS.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate		Birth Rate	Death Rate
1921 ...	24.35	8.12	1930 ...	22.47	12.30
1922 ...	19.57	15.96	1931 ...	19.31	13.86
1923 ...	19.62	9.81	1932 ...	15.77	11.09
1924 ...	19.51	12.81	1933 ...	16.35	6.53
1925 ...	17.71	13.07	1934 ...	15.19	10.63
1926 ...	18.36	11.20	1935 ...	20.65	8.56
1927 ...	19.99	16.21	1936 ...	12.28	9.92
1928 ...	21.28	11.88	1937 ...	14.83	13.19
1929 ...	25.71	11.78			

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES, BRICC URBAN DISTRICT. NOTIFIED BY MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS DURING 1937.

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years	35 years	45 years	65 years and over	Total
Enteric Fever (Typhoid) ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Varicella (Chicken Pox) ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	10
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Pneumonia .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	8
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2

### ANALYSIS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE LAST SEVENTEEN YEARS.

DISEASE.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Small Pox .....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Diphtheria .....	13	8	5	1	2	2	15	2	2	1	1	9	12	1	1	1	nil
Scarlet Fever .....	nil	1	7	6	5	nil	15	49	7	5	nil	3	nil	1	2	5	1
Enteric Fever (Typhoid) .....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Puerperal Fever .....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	1	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	nil
Pneumonia .....	2	1	3	2	4	3	11	8	nil	nil	11	12	4	5	12	16	8
Tuberculosis Pulmonary .....	9	4	8	4	11	7	nil	13	7	10	9	4	4	3	4	nil	1
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary .....	2	1	1	5	8	15	nil	9	1	6	7	5	3	1	nil	nil	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
C.S. Fever .....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	nil
Encephalitis (sleepy sickness)	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	2	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Lethargia .....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	1	nil	2	2	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia...	not notifiable							nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	2	2

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Infectious cases are removed by ambulances belonging to the Isolation Hospital taking the case.

### **CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1937.**

As regards Infectious Disease the year 1937 was extremely healthy. Only 26 cases of Infectious Disease were notified by Medical Practitioners and of these Chickenpox accounted for ten and Pneumonia for eight. Of the major Infectious Diseases Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, there was only one case during the twelve months January to December. This was Scarlet Fever.

The cases of Tuberculosis number 1 Pulmonary and 3 Non-Pulmonary. Of the Pulmonary cases there was one male and no females. Non-Pulmonary, 3 males.

This constitutes for the size of the district average freedom from infectious disease—only 26 cases.

### **CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN TABULAR FORM.**

Diphtheria .....	nil
Scarlet Fever (removed to hospital) .....	1
Erysipelas .....	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	2
Pneumonia .....	8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	3
Chickenpox .....	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	nil

### **TUBERCULOSIS.**

Brigg Urban District being an area which is really in fact more Rural than Urban in character the incidence of Tuberculosis is not unduly high. But it is a noteworthy fact that it is country towns similar to Brigg where the housing was in many cases of a low standard that spread of infection from existing cases most easily occurs.

In the last few years due to the erection of more modern dwellings the low-roofed, sloping ceiling type of bedroom is becoming extinct and the advantages of adequate air space has been more fully approached.

During the same period the Lindsey County Council and their officers have by means of Health Propaganda, Health Visiting, Tuberculosis Clinics, School Medical Examination and the provision of Sanatorium Treatment done very much to stamp out the disease by acquiring early control of the cases. There is no doubt that Sanatorium Treatment is becoming more popular and that the care or improvement of cases under treatment is removing some of the secrecy and inclination to seek advice late that was until recently prevalent.

I would again urge the public to make the fullest use of the Radiological and Scientific machinery provided by the Specialist Tuberculosis Medical Officers of the County Council for early detection and treatment of tuberculosis in all its forms.

Notification of Tuberculosis in the district is good.

During the year 4 cases were notified and this is about average for this district.

## CANCER.

Five deaths occurred during the year from Cancer; two were males and three were females.

There is a steady increase in the amount of Cancer year by year and since it is a disease of civilization with the advance of civilization this is likely to continue until more knowledge is acquired as to the cause of the disease and the factors which enable this dread disease to flourish. Much medical and scientific research of a costly nature continues to be done by the British Empire Cancer Research Committee and I commend to your regard the annual effort organised by the Brigg Urban Council to help the funds of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

**TABLE SHOWING NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND MORTALITY, 1937.**

Age	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory			Respiratory	Non-Respiratory		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 25	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
25 to 35	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 55	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 & up.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following diseases are notifiable in Brigg Urban District:—

Small Pox,	Enteric Fever (Typhoid),
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina),	Paratyphoid Fever,
Chickenpox (Varicella),	Cerebro-spinal Fever,
Puerperal Fever,	Acute Poliomyelitis
Continued Fever,	(Infantile Paralysis),
Relapsing Fever,	Acute Primary Pneumonia,
Cholera,	Dysentery,
Plague,	Trench Fever,
Diphtheria (Membranous	Malaria,
Croup),	Encephalitis Lethargica,
Erysipelas,	Typhus Fever.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum must now be notified direct to the County Medical Officer.

## SCHOOLS.

The Schools of the district are with few exceptions in good condition. Two schools suffer from lack of really suitable, well lighted, and ventilated modern buildings. They are (1) Brigg Infants, (2) Catholic Elementary School.

**The Brigg Infants' School**, first brought into use January 21st, 1921, is dilapidated, overcrowded, damp and now unsuitable. Originally I believe it was constructed as a temporary building. It is now unsuitable for its purpose and should be replaced by a more up-to-date permanent building of a larger size. It was erected 16 years ago. The playground accommodation is inadequate. It is very important to realise that the infants are not only those whom disease affects most destructively as regards growth and development but are also immediate contacts of their elder brothers and sisters attending other schools. I venture to say that epidemics occur more easily and are spread more rapidly by infants than by older children. Consideration is now being given to a new site.

**Brigg Elementary School, Clebe Road.**—Here the buildings are suitable and modern but the accommodation should be greater.

**Brigg Catholic Elementary Schools.** — Here more modern buildings, etc., would be an advantage to the health of the scholars.

Brigg Grammar School	}	Possess adequate accommodation for their present needs.
Brigg Convent School		
Brigg Preparatory School		

## CONDITION OF PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

### SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are five licensed Slaughterhouses in the area. The annual licences were all renewed. The condition of the premises is fair. More frequent lime washing might be carried out, and floors, water supply, and light might be improved upon in several cases.

### BAKEHOUSES.

Seven are registered; none are underground. There were three contraventions of Factory Acts. These were all remedied.

Light and cleanliness are always required in a bakehouse and more modern buildings in some cases.

### FRIED FISH SHOPS.

Should be registered under new regulations as an Offensive Trade. Condition of premises fair.



#### STORAGE OF FOOD GENERALLY.

Only fair in Brigg Urban District. More use should be made of refrigeration. Storage premises should be light and well ventilated; also **clean**.

#### DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

Brigg milk could be of a high quality. There are defects, however, in both production and distribution. The attention of milk purveyors is directed to the Summary on clean milk methods in the appendix to this report.

#### APPOINTMENT OF FOOD AND MEAT INSPECTOR.

Mr. W. W. Lang, M.R.C.V.S., has been appointed Meat and Food Inspector and Assistant Sanitary Inspector for these purposes to the Brigg Urban District Council. No carcase was condemned during the year.

#### SUPPLY OF MILK TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

This scheme is proving of the very greatest benefit and must greatly improve the physique of the growing child.

Each day shows that nutrition is playing a greater and greater part in the health of the nation and the prevention of disease. Indeed a special committee has been appointed to investigate deaths from disease from a purely nutritional standpoint.

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR DISTRICT.

A British Red Cross Ambulance is maintained at Messrs. Simpson's Garage, Bridge Street. It conveys cases other than Infectious Disease and is available day and night. Telephone number, Brigg 2231.

#### WATER SUPPLIES.

##### SUMMARY

The Regional Water Scheme by which water in bulk is brought to the Brigg Urban area from a source outside the district and is delivered in quantity under pressure has very great advantages.

No househo'der should now be without a supply of water, bath, water closet, etc., and an immense amount of labour saving should result in the newer as well as in the older houses.

It is the duty of the general public to see that shallow wells which are insanitary and liable to pollution should be put out of use.

There should be increased washing and cleansing of all commercial and food premises.

Increased pressure has taken its toll of the older fittings (sanitary), but means have now been adopted to prevent waste.



The present Brigg water is of a very high degree of purity and is lime-stone water, the best and purest known. It is rather hard, but the cost prohibits softening in bulk.

Large supplies of water are needed for various purposes and for household cleansing. Schools should have a much better supply and more fittings than any of them do in this area.

Cleanliness is dependent on water and cleanliness is necessary to health. Abolition of Conservancy (Pail) Closet systems and conversion to water carriage is now quite practicable.

With war clouds on the horizon preparedness against the dangers of fire and proper means to wash off and remove or de-contaminate gassed persons or material requires an abundant water supply.

### **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**

The Sewage System is as described in former annual reports. It was constructed a number of years ago and has been extended considerably lately to include New Housing Area Sewers. Sewage is pumped from the sump at the Gas Works to the Disposal Works in Redcome Lane. It is there dealt with by Settlement, Percolating Filters, Septic Tanks and Contact Beds. The final effluent fluid is disposed on the land or if excessive reaches the West Drain (River Ancholme). This effluent has not been lately within the prescribed standard and increased disposal beds and treatment are required.

### **MANAGEMENT OF DISPOSAL STATION AND EFFLUENT.**

PRECIPITATION gives large quantities of sludge which has some manure value.

FILTRATION by sprinkler filters on coke contact beds is to oxidise the organic matter of the sewage and the ammonia and to remove suspended matters.

The flow on these beds should be intermittent, that is they should have resting periods so that aeration and action by aerobic or air-loving microbes may take place.

There should be half an acre of contact bed for every 1,500 population.

Sewage should be spread evenly on these beds by rotating arms and as before stated they should be rested to avoid clogging.

### **BACTERIAL ACTION IN SEPTIC TANKS.**

Sewage is acted upon by its contained Bacteria; in absence of light and air further liquefaction occurs and the bulk of the sewage is reduced.

### **DISPOSAL OF EFFLUENT.**

The effluent or liquid which finally results should (1) not contain more than 3 parts per 100,000 of suspended matter.

(2) After filtration through filter paper it should not absorb more than .5 part by weight per 100,000 of dissolved or atmospheric oxygen—24 hours 1.0 part in 48 hours and 1.5 parts in 5 days (Royal Commission Sewage Disposal 1912).

I would suggest to the Brigg Urban Authority that they should examine and have their final effluent analysed at regular intervals.

Trade effluents into Sewers often interfere with the correct working of Contact Beds or Septic Tanks.

There are now about 550 Water Closets in Brigg. If Sanitary progress continues this number must increase and this will mean an increased demand on the Sewage Disposal Works. There is some evidence that the effluent contaminates the river at times.

### **CLOSET ACCOMMODATION: PAIL CLOSET SYSTEM.**

This is, unfortunately, the main Sanitary System for the great portion of the town.

Details of the number of Pail Closets will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

Even better-class dwellings are using Pail Closets.

The drawbacks and evils of this system I have repeated year by year in my Annual Health Reports.

Let me enumerate them once more:—

- (1) Too much handling of excreta both on the premises and in the streets.
- (2) The impossibility of preventing access of flies and therefore the risk of contamination of food or carrying of infection.
- (3) The difficulty of cleansing the utensils used and keeping them in good condition.
- (4) The risk of contagion of infectious disease from individual to individual in the same house.
- (5) The fact that Pail Closets must be downstairs for efficient emptying and the consequent hardship to invalids and the aged.
- (6) The difficulty in efficiently disposing of the excreta so as not to be a nuisance.
- (7) The tendency among the uneducated to mix rubbish and excreta.

I do not think that the Pail Closet System can find many advocates in the present generation, and with the advent of a plentiful water supply should be eventually entirely superseded.

### **CONVERSION SCHEME FOR PAIL CLOSETS.**

I most strongly support the suggestion of the Surveyor to the Brigg Urban Council that it is the duty of the Council to inaugurate a Conversion Scheme to water closets and lay aside an annual sum for that purpose.

Until such time as the Pail Closet System is abolished an improved method of dealing with the night soil is desirable.

Tipping into a specially constructed chamber needs consideration. This would give rise to less nuisance than uncontrolled depositing.

The Council will have a wonderful opportunity with the advent of the Regional Water Scheme to adopt a Conversion Scheme for Pail Closets. There are 575 pails on 540 premises (approximately). The total cost of these pails and disposal at present amounts to nearly a 4d. rate.

This is a matter the Council should tackle boldly, knowing that it must have an immense effect on the health of all inhabitants of the Urban Area, but especially the children.

With firm action it could not be a matter of accusation that the town sanitation belong to a bygone era. Brigg has shown the way in Housing schemes, etc., and should not be backward in this respect.

#### **NEW PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION, 1936.**

##### **THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.**

Consolidates and puts into practical form all the previous Housing Acts and modifies or cancels such sections of them as are considered superfluous.

##### **NOTIFICATION OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM REGULATIONS.**

Ophthalmia Neonatorum is now notifiable to the County Medical Officer direct and not to the District Medical Officer, the County being the Child Welfare Authority in this area. This is to save time in obtaining Nursing Treatment in the severer cases endangering eyesight.

##### **MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.**

The County of Lindsey is divided into 68 areas, in each of which one or more midwives will be situated. It will be illegal for any person other than a Certified Midwife or State Registered Nurse or Nurse Midwife to attend a woman for nursing in her confinement. The service thus established will be called the Lindsey Midwifery Service. The Brigg District Nurse is a midwife under the Act.

#### **LINDSEY BLIND SOCIETY.**

Excellent and conscientious work is done in the district by the above Society.

#### **PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925; PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.**

No action was required under the above Acts with regard to Tuberculous persons employed in the Milk Trade.

## **ARTIFICIAL IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, Etc.**

No scheme for the above has been undertaken by the Local Authority as in this area there would be little appreciation for this means of treatment unless an epidemic of unusual severity occurred. I would recommend that a scheme should be considered or at least the supply of material to the Local Practitioners.

General Practitioners in the area make use of T.A.M. for Immunisation. Diphtheria Antitoxin is provided by the Local Authority free of cost.

## **BYELAWS AND ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN BRIGG URBAN DISTRICT AND YEAR OF ADOPTION.**

### **ADOPTIVE ACTS.**

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, part III,  
P.H.A.A.A., 1907, sec. 67 (adopted 1907).

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Public Health Act, 1925, Parts 2, 3 and 4 (except Ss. 20,  
21 and 44) (adopted 1st February, 1926).

Public Health Act, 1930.

North Lindsey Water Act, 1934.

### **BYELAWS.**

Scavenging and Cleansing P.H. Act, 1875, sec. 44. P.H.  
Amendment Act, 1890, sec. 26.

Prevention of Nuisances	}	P.H. Act, 1875, sec. 44. (Oct. 1909).
Cleansing of Footways		
Removal of Refuse ...		

Regulation of Common Lodging Houses, P.H. Act, 1875,  
sec. 80, (Oct. 1909).

Regulation of Offensive Trades, P.H. Act, sec. 113.

New Streets and Buildings, P.H. Act, 1875, sec. 69, 1925  
(adopted Aug. 1924).

P.H. Amendment Act, 1890, sec. 23.

Slaughter houses, 1925 (July).

### **REGULATIONS.**

Notification of Chickenpox in Brigg Urban Area, 1917.

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1924.

Regulations for Whirligigs, Swings, Shooting Ranges and  
Galleries, May, 1923.

Waterworks Regulations.

## **TOWN PLANNING (M.O.H.).**

The need for a Town Planning and Development Scheme is still imperative. A Town Development Committee is already in existence and must be fully aware that if any congestion and



incongruity are to be avoided such a scheme is not only necessary but will need a considerable amount of forethought and administration. Details of the procedure in formulating such a scheme are given in my Annual Report for 1933. Two maps of the district are in possession of the Council and should be used with the other necessary plans (Town Planning Act, 1932) to ensure a detailed survey of the present Urban Area and a potential future area. This town plan is chiefly necessary to the Urban Area, but it must also be of advantage to other authorities in the surrounding area. Their sympathetic co-operation in the interests of Public Health will no doubt be available, but it is necessary for the Urban District Council to be the principal movers to secure such an end.

The details of a Town Plan are too numerous to form the subject matter of this report, but in connection with Brigg in particular they would include:—

- (1) Preservation of a Municipal Open Space for Public Festivities, Park purposes or Pleasure Grounds.
- (2) Control of Residential Streets and Shopping portions of the town.
- (3) Selection of suitable sites for places of amusement both indoor and outdoor that the amenities of the neighbourhood may not be disturbed.
- (4) Scheduling of certain areas for building purposes of a certain kind.
- (5) Regulation of Building Lines and Streets to suit modern traffic conditions.
- (6) Preservation of the Rural character of the area by Trees, Gardens, etc. **Cutting and rolling and renewal if required of street grass.**
- (7) Consideration of possible developments in aviation and the probability of a future landing ground being required.

#### **GAS WARFARE.**

With the development of aviation the civilian population of a country is increasingly exposed to the dangers of attack from the air because it is by panic of the civilian community due to lack of experience that morale is most easily destroyed. After 23 years of experiment by all nations in destructive gases it does not appear that gases that might be used to-day would differ much from those of the war 1914-1918. Intensity of attack is, however, much greater from the air than by other means. It is certain that attack would consist in Gas and High Explosive Bombs, Gas Clouds and Shells and Incendiary Shells, Destructive Liquids and Dusts.

Against all of these there is protection by (1) Respirators; (2) Gas Proof Shelters; (3) Chemical measures for neutralising destructive liquids.

It is the duty of the individual to learn protection against gas and methods of ridding the person of chemical liquids or the clothing of gas (de-contamination).

This should be taught in the schools and the knowledge should be acquired by young and old not only for their own protection but also to help others in time of need.

No one with pacifist feelings or sympathies need hesitate to acquire this knowledge which is purely humanitarian.

Instruction is given by experts to the special services and classes are conducted by the Voluntary Aid Associations where certificates of proficiency in anti-gas measures may be obtained. Many publications are available about gas protection. Those issued by the Home Office Handbooks Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are well worthy of purchase (being comparatively inexpensive) and study.

#### **Duty of the Local Authority in Gas Warfare.**

It would be the duty of the Local Authority to organise First Aid Posts and Decontamination Stations in a convenient place to give aid to those who were incapable or unable through injury to obtain protection. It is considered that one station for every three thousand people would be sufficient and should consist of buildings adequate to deal with males and females wounded and unwounded gas casualties.

**A First Aid Post requires light, space and water and room to separate the sexes.**

**A decontamination Station** requires space, baths and separation for the sexes, means of changing clothing and supplies of neutralizing substances such as Chloride of Lime and the staff to operate the station.

Decontamination of streets from gas would be preferred by the ordinary sanitary services of the urban area.

Staffing and equipping of the stations would be done locally by trained men instructing untrained.

It is the duty of every Local Authority to earmark now the buildings that would be used in emergency. Equipment in the provision of Baths, etc., must either be an emergency recourse or existing Bathing establishments capable of conversion must be built. For First Aid Posts the Schools would appear to be the best available buildings.

Every Authority should send some of their sanitary employees to acquire knowledge of anti-gas measures.

Schemes showing centres and equipment and cost should be prepared immediately.

A Gas Warfare instruction and advisory officer has been appointed for the County of Lindsey.



## **HOUSING (M.O.H.)**

During the year 102 new houses were erected and these supplied reasonably well the needs of the district.

Of these 80 were erected by the Local Authority and were of a good modern type with water carriage and soundly constructed. They were designed to replace the old and obsolete dwellings which had been dealt with under the Slum Clearance Schemes.

Total Number of New Houses erected during 1937	102
(1) By Local Authority ... ..	80
(2) By other Authorities ... ..	nil
(3) By other persons (Private enterprise) ...	22

Particulars of the Inspections, Service of Notices and Action under Statutory Powers are given in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector herein contained.

There is no doubt that during the year the Housing conditions of the Town have been greatly improved. The provision of Bungalows for aged people has met a long felt want.

There were 29 cases of overcrowding during the year.

## **COUNCIL OFFICES.**

Alterations to the Council Offices and Town Hall have recently taken place. In the interests of the officials and the Gas Undertaking much has been achieved by the new Gas Showroom and office arrangements. Further or other municipal accommodation is desirable in my opinion.

## **COMMON LODGING HOUSES.**

There were no infringements of Regulations during the year.

## **LABORATORY WORK.**

Numerous Pathological Specimens of Sputum, Blood, Throat Swabs, etc., were sent to the County Laboratory, Newlands, Lincoln, where by the courtesy of Dr. W. S. Campbell and his assistants, they were examined and reported upon. This facility and the care taken with reports and examinations is of inestimable value and reflects great credit on the Department.

## **FRIED FISH SHOPS.**

These are offensive trades, but are reasonably well conducted. Continual supervision is desirable.

## **RIVERS AND STREAMS POLLUTION.**

No action was necessary during the year. Streams, even of a minor nature, should be cleansed, and reflect credit on the owner and the neighbourhood.

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT; ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929;  
PUBLIC HEALTH CONDENSED MILK REGULATIONS,  
1923 & 1927; PUBLIC HEALTH DRIED MILK REGULA-  
TIONS, 1923 & 1927; PUBLIC HEALTH PRESERVATIVES  
IN FOOD REGULATIONS, 1925 TO 1927.**

No action was taken by your Council under the above. The Lindsey County Council administer the Food and Drugs Act.

**CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION  
OF FOOD.**

No necessity arose during the year for this examination.

**PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

This is as detailed in the report of the Sanitary Inspector. An increased number of receptacles for paper and rubbish about the town would be an advantage, also notices drawing attention to them.

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF MEDICAL OFFICER.**

- (1) A Progressive Conversion System from Pail Closets to Water Carriage System including abolition of the Pail Closet where both systems exist.
- (2) Increased cleaning and washing if necessary including painting and decoration of both municipal and commercial buildings.
- (3) The preservation of privacy in Municipal Housing Schemes also the abolition of building on all four sides of a square which does more than anything else to produce slums and unnecessarily urban conditions.
- (4) Highway communication to the proposed by-pass road from a central position in the town.
- (5) Encouragement to flower gardens and proper care to grass verges of pavements. Cutting, rolling. Tree planting.
- (6) A covered market.
- (7) New Infants' School premises.
- (8) A Town Mortuary with proper lighting, laid on water and provision for post mortem examinations (coroners).
- (9) Centralised premises for the slaughtering of meat away from residential areas.
- (10) Provision of further houses and abolition of slums.
- (11) Better Car Parking facilities to avoid noise, dust and traffic congestion.
- (12) Removal by the owners of unsightly remains of unoccupied houses or alternatively re-conditioning where possible.

- (13) Modifications and improvements to the sewerage systems in certain portions of the town.
- (14) Establishment of Air Raid Precautions scheme.
- (15) Local encouragement by the Council to keep fit measures, Cycling, Swimming, Gymnastics, Playing Fields, Cricket, Football.
- (16) The consideration of a scheme for immunisation against Diphtheria.

### CAUSES OF DEATH IN BRICC URBAN DISTRICT, 1937.

	Male.	Female.
All Causes ... ..	29	27
1.—Typhoid fever, etc. ... ..	—	—
2.—Measles ... ..	—	—
3.—Scarlet fever ... ..	—	—
4.—Whooping cough ... ..	—	—
5.—Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
6.—Influenza ... ..	4	2
7.—Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	—	—
8.—Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	—	—
9.—Respiratory tuberculosis ... ..	—	—
10.—Other tuberculosis ... ..	—	—
11.—Syphilis ... ..	—	—
12.—General paralysis of insane, etc. ... ..	—	1
13.—Cancer ... ..	2	3
14.—Diabetes ... ..	—	—
15.—Cerebral haemorrhage ... ..	1	—
16.—Heart disease ... ..	3	5
17.—Aneurysm ... ..	—	—
18.—Other circulatory ... ..	1	2
19.—Bronchitis ... ..	2	—
20.—Pneumonia ... ..	2	2
21.—Other respiratory ... ..	—	1
22.—Peptic ulcer ... ..	—	—
23.—Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ... ..	1	—
24.—Appendicitis ... ..	—	—
25.—Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	—	—
26.—Other liver diseases ... ..	—	—
27.—Other digestive ... ..	1	1
28.—Nephritis ... ..	1	2
29.—Puerperal sepsis ... ..	—	—
30.—Other puerperal ... ..	—	1
31.—Congenital causes, etc. ... ..	—	—
32.—Senility ... ..	6	6
33.—Suicide ... ..	—	—
34.—Other violence ... ..	—	1
35.—Other defined causes ... ..	5	—
36.—Ill-defined causes ... ..	—	—

	Male.	Female.
Special Causes (included in No. 35) :—		
Small-pox     ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	—	—
Poliomyelitis     ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	—	—
Polioencephalitis ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year :—		
Total     ...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	2	1
Legitimate     ...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	2	1
Illegitimate   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	—	—
Live Births :—		
Total     ...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	37	26
Legitimate     ...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	36	25
Illegitimate   ..   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	1	1
Stillbirths :—		
Total     ...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	1	1
Legitimate     ...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	1	1
Illegitimate   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	—	—
Resident Population: 4,243. (Registrar General).		

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1937  
for the Urban District of Brigg, on the administration of  
the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with**

**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces, including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories .....	10	1	nil
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops .....	48	nil	nil
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces .....	4	nil	nil
(Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total .....	62	1	nil

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of cleanliness .....	3	nil	nil	nil
Want of ventilation .....	nil	nil	nil	nil
Overcrowding .....	nil	nil	nil	nil
Want of drainage of floors	2	2	nil	nil
Other nuisances .....	nil	nil	nil	nil
Sanitary accommodation:				
Insufficient .....	2	2	nil	nil
Unsuitable or defective	nil	nil	nil	nil
Not separate for sexes	nil	nil	nil	nil
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .....	nil	nil	nil	nil
Other offences .....	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total .....	7	4	nil	nil

**BRIGG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

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**ANNUAL REPORT & REVIEW**  
**OF THE**  
**SURVEYOR**

**N. D. PRESTON,**

M.I.M.C.E., C.R.S.Inst.,

**FOR THE YEAR 1937.**

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**HOUSING STATISTICS.**

TOTAL No. of NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING	
THE YEAR ... ..	102
(I.) By the Local Authority .. ..	80
(II.) By other Local Authorities ... ..	nil
(III.) By other bodies or persons ... ..	22

**I. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING**  
**THE YEAR :—**

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... .. 140
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 179
- (2) (a) No. of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... .. 80
- (b) No. of inspections made for the purpose ... .. 102
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... .. nil  
(125 in 5 years programme)



(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	95
<b>2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—</b>	
No. of Defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	60
<b>3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—</b>	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 36 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	15
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	15
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	20
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	20
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	nil
(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	10
(2) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	9
(3) No. of dwelling-houses subject to undertakings	56
(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made...	nil
(2) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	nil

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936.—PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.

(a) (I.) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	29
(II.) Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	29
(III.) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	165
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	nil
(c) (I.) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	14
(II.) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..	93
(d) Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved ... ..	nil

**COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.**

No. registered under by-laws ... ..	nil
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**CANAL BOATS USED AS DWELLINGHOUSES.**

No. registered under Acts ... ..	8
No. of Inspections ... ..	3
No. of contraventions of regulations ... ..	nil
No. of contraventions remedied ... ..	nil

**MOVABLE DWELLINGS, TENTS, VANS, &c.**

No. inspected during year ... ..	nil
No. of nuisances therefrom abated ... ..	nil
No. removed from district ... ..	nil

**BAKEHOUSES.**

No. in district ... ..	6
No. of underground bakehouses ... ..	nil
No. of Inspections ... ..	8
Contraventions of Factory Acts ... ..	nil
Defects remedied ... ..	nil

**SLAUGHTERHOUSES.**

No. on register ... ..	5
No. of Inspections ... ..	14
Contraventions of by-laws ... ..	nil
Defects remedied ... ..	3

**COWSHEDS.**

No. on register ... ..	7
No. of Inspections ... ..	12
Contraventions of regulations ... ..	nil
Contraventions remedied ... ..	nil
No. of milch cows in district... ..	93

**DAIRIES AND MILK SHOPS.**

No. on register . ... ..	18
No. of Inspections ... ..	25
Contraventions of regulations ... ..	nil
Contraventions remedied ... ..	nil
Any instance of disease attributed to milk during the year ... ..	nil

## UNSOUND FOOD.

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

Number killed—520 Cattle (excluding Cows), no Cows, 6 Calves, 1,248 Sheep and Lambs, and 728 Pigs.

Number inspected—140 Cattle (excluding Cows), 4 Calves, 400 Sheep and Lambs, 250 Pigs.

All diseases except Tuberculosis :

Whole carcases condemned ... .. None

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned... None

Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease

other than tuberculosis ... .. None

Tuberculosis only :

Whole carcases condemned ... .. None

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned... None

Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber-

culosis ... .. None

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No contraventions of by-laws in district.

## WATER SUPPLY.

Wells :

New sunk . ... .. nil

Cleansed, repaired ... .. nil

Closed as polluted ... .. nil

Public Supply :

Area supplied ... .. whole area except James Street

Percentage of houses supplied ... .. 83%

New Cisterns provided ... .. nil

Cisterns cleansed, repaired, covered, etc. ... .. 30

Number of samples obtained for analysis :

(a) from wells . ... .. 1

(b) from public supply ... .. 1

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Closets :

No. of houses with privy vaults in district ... .. nil

No. of houses with pail closets in district ... .. 511

No. of pail closets substituted for privy vaults ... .. nil

No. of pail closets repaired ... .. 28

No. of water-closets substituted for dry receptacles ... .. 7

No. of houses with water closets in district ... .. 666

No. of water closets repaired ... .. 35

Drains :

Drains examined, tested, exposed, &c. ... .. 30

Drains unstopped, repaired, trapped, &c. ... .. 28

Waste pipes, rain water pipes disconnected, repaired, &c. 56

New soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed ... .. nil

Existing soil pipes or ventilating shafts repaired ... .. 3

Drains reconstructed ... .. nil

Sewers :

New lengths of sewer laid—Bigby Road 760 yards, Wrawby Road 800 yards, St. Helen's Road 40 yards.

Tanks, Filter Beds, &c. :

Alterations to sewage disposal works ... .. nil  
Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works or complaints  
as to smells ... .. No

Cesspools :

Cesspools rendered impervious ... .. nil  
Cesspools emptied, cleansed, &c. ... .. nil  
Cesspools abolished ... .. nil

Disinfection :

Rooms disinfected ... .. 9  
(a) ordinary infectious disease ... .. 3  
(b) tuberculosis ... .. nil  
Rooms stripped and cleansed ... .. nil  
Articles disinfected or destroyed ... .. nil

**HOUSE REFUSE.**

No. of covered ashpits ... .. nil  
No. of uncovered ashpits ... .. 1  
No. of bins substituted for ashpits ... .. nil  
No. of houses using bins ... .. 1062  
Refuse is removed by public scavenger, weekly.  
No. of complaints of non-removal ... .. 5  
Method of final disposal ... .. Controlled tip  
Existing arrangements for refuse removal are satisfactory.

**NUISANCES.**

Total Number of Nuisances during year:—

(1) Abated as result of informal action by Sanitary  
Inspector ... .. 68  
(2) Reported to Council :  
Statutory notice issued ... .. 3  
Statutory notice not issued ... .. nil

**Details of Nuisances Abated.**

	After Informal Intimation.	After Statutory Notice.
Dampness ... ..	3	—
Yards re-paved or repaired ... ..	5	—
Other nuisances ... ..	60	3

(Signed) N. D. PRESTON,

Engineer and Sanitary Inspector.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN THE HEALTH AND SANITARY  
CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BRICC URBAN  
DISTRICT DURING 1937.**

- (1) Greatly improved Water Supply and more connections to mains.
- (2) Increased Hospital Facilities; Ante Natal supervision.
- (3) Improved Telephone and Postal Buildings.
- (4) Improved construction in Shops, Workplaces, and new buildings.
- (5) The demolition and closing of unfit dwellings under the Housing Act, 1936.
- (6) The widening of streets (new).
- (7) Consideration of further school sites.
- (8) Extensions of Gas, and Water Services to the new building areas.

**SUGGESTIONS NOT ADVANCED IN PREVIOUS  
ANNUAL REPORTS.**

- (1) The provision of a Swimming Pool which might be part of a Sports or National Fitness Athletic Centre, comprising various clubs.
- (2) Encouragement to house occupiers on the Council Housing Estates to keep tidy their frontage right to the roadway.
- (3) Tree and Flower Planting and the encouragement of Flower Gardens.











